

ments under oath required in section 34 of this title are false, the collector of customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, refuse clearance to any vessel, domestic or foreign, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the jurisdiction of the United States; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title V, § 5, 40 Stat. 222.)

36. Same; unlawful taking of vessel out of port.—Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 of this title, shall take, or attempt or conspire to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title V, § 6, 40 Stat. 222.)

37. Same; internment of person belonging to armed land or naval forces of belligerent nation; arrest; punishment for aiding escape.—Whoever, being a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent nation or belligerent faction of any nation and being interned in the United States, in accordance with the law of nations, shall leave or attempt to leave said jurisdiction, or shall leave or attempt to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or shall willfully overstay a leave of absence granted by such official, shall be subject to arrest by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, or by the military or naval authorities thereof, and shall be returned to the place of internment and there confined and safely kept for such period of time as the official of the United States in charge shall direct; and whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject thereto, shall aid or entice any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title V, § 7, 40 Stat. 223.)

38. Enforcement of sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 37 of this title.—The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 37 of this title. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title V, § 9, 40 Stat. 223.)

39. Same; United States defined; jurisdiction of offenses; prior offenses; partial invalidity of provisions.—The term "United States," as used in sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 of this title, includes the Canal Zone, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The several courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands and the district court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under said sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 committed within their respective districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the United States of offenses thereunder committed upon the high seas, and of conspiracies to commit such offenses, as defined by section 88 of this title, and the provisions of said section 88, for the purposes of sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 of this title, are extended to the Philippine Islands, and to the Canal Zone. Offenses committed and penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect hereof under any law embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 may be prosecuted and punished, and suits and proceedings for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the taking effect hereof may be commenced and prosecuted, in the same manner and with the same effect as

if said sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 had not been passed. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of sections 22, 25, 27, and 31 to 38 shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XII, §§ 1 to 4, 40 Stat. 231.)

Chapter 3.—OFFENSES AGAINST ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AND CIVIL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Sec.

- 51. Conspiracy to injure persons in exercise of civil rights.
- 52. Depriving citizens of civil rights under color of State laws.
- 53. Searches without search warrant; punishment.
- 54. Conspiring to prevent officer from performing duties.
- 55. Unlawful presence of troops at polls.
- 56. Intimidating voters by Army or Navy officers.
- 57. Army or Navy officers prescribing qualifications of voters.
- 58. Interfering with election officers by Army or Navy officers.
- 59. Additional punishment.

Section 51. (Criminal Code, section 19.) Conspiracy to injure persons in exercise of civil rights.—If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States. (R. S. § 5508; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 19, 35 Stat. 1092.)

52. (Criminal Code, section 20.) Depriving citizens of civil rights under color of State laws.—Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 5510; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 20, 35 Stat. 1092.)

53. Searches without search warrant; punishment.—Any officer, agent, or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of Title 27 (the National Prohibition Act) or any other law of the United States, who shall search any private dwelling as defined in Title 27 (National Prohibition Act), and occupied as such dwelling, without a warrant directing the search, or who while so engaged shall without a search warrant maliciously and without reasonable cause search any other building or property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for a first offense not more than \$1,000, and for a subsequent offense not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. (Nov. 23, 1921, c. 134, § 6, 42 Stat. 223.)

54. (Criminal Code, section 21.) Conspiring to prevent officer from performing duties.—If two or more persons in any State, Territory, or District conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, Territory, District, or place, where his duties as an offi-

cer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than six years, or both. (R. S. § 5518; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 21, 35 Stat. 1092.)

55. (Criminal Code, section 22.) Unlawful presence of troops at polls.—Every officer of the Army or Navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (R. S. § 5528; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 22, 35 Stat. 1092.)

56. (Criminal Code, section 23.) Intimidating voters by Army or Navy officers.—Every officer or other person in the military or naval service of the United States who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise, prevents, or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (R. S. § 5529, Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 23, 35 Stat. 1092.)

57. (Criminal Code, section 24.) Army or Navy officers prescribing qualifications of voters.—Every officer of the Army or Navy who prescribes or fixes, or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State shall be punished as provided in section 56 of this title. (R. S. § 5530; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 24, 35 Stat. 1092.)

58. (Criminal Code, section 25.) Interfering with election officers by Army or Navy officers.—Every officer or other person in the military or naval service of the United States who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, or otherwise, compels, or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes, or attempts to impose, any regulations for conducting any general or special election in a State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of an election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as provided in section 56 of this title. (R. S. § 5531; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 25, 35 Stat. 1092.)

59. (Criminal Code, section 26.) Additional punishment.—Every person convicted of any offense defined in sections 55 to 58 of this title shall, in addition to the punishment therein prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States; but nothing therein shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote. (R. S. § 5532; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 26, 35 Stat. 1093.)

Chapter 4.—OFFENSES AGAINST OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

Sec.

71. Making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering letters patent.
72. Making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering bonds, bids, or public records; transmitting such papers.
73. Making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering deeds or powers of attorney; transmitting such papers.
74. Possession of false papers.
75. Officer making false acknowledgments.
76. Falsely pretending to be United States officer.
77. Falsely representing to be officer, agent, or employee of United States and making arrest or search.

Sec.

78. False personation of holder of public stocks or pensioner.
79. False demand on fraudulent power of attorney.
80. Presenting false claims; adding in obtaining payment thereof.
81. False affidavit and postdating vouchers; false certificate to vouchers.
82. Purloining or stealing personal property of United States.
83. Conspiracy to defraud United States in regard to allowance or payment of false claims.
84. Unauthorized delivery of certificate, voucher, receipt, etc., for military or naval property.
85. Unauthorized delivery of money or property for military or naval service.
86. Unlawful purchase as pledge of military or naval property.
87. Embezzling arms and stores.
88. Conspiring to commit offense against United States.
89. Threats against President.
90. Interfering with delivery of prize property.
91. Bribery of United States officer.
92. Unlawfully taking or using papers relating to claims.
93. Interested persons acting as Government agents.
94. Enticing desertion from Army or Navy.
95. Enticing workmen from arsenals or armories.
96. Injuries to fortifications or harbor defenses; jurisdiction of offenses committed within Canal Zone or defensive sea areas.
97. Unlawfully entering military reservation, fort, or arsenal.
98. Possession or control of property or papers in aid of foreign government designed or intended for violating penal statutes, treaty rights, or obligations of United States, or rights under law of nations.
99. Robbery of personal property of United States.
100. Embezzling public moneys or other property.
101. Receiving stolen public property.
102. Stealing, defacing, etc., books, pamphlets, or manuscripts in Library of Congress or other public libraries.
103. Timber depredations on public lands; rights of entrymen.
104. Same; on Indian lands or trust allotments.
105. Boxing trees for turpentine.
106. Setting fire to timber on public lands.
107. Failing to extinguish fires.
108. Fines paid into school funds.
109. Trespassing on Bull Run National Forest.
110. Breaking fences or driving cattle on inclosed public lands.
111. Injuring or removing survey marks.
112. Interrupting surveys.
113. Agreement to prevent bids at land sales.
114. Willful and false representations to intending purchasers of public lands.
115. Inducing conveyances by Indians of trust interests in lands.
116. Injuries to telegraph lines.
117. Counterfeiting weather forecasts.
118. Molesting Animal Industry employees; using deadly weapons.
119. Foreign customs entry certificates.
120. Concealing or destroying invoices.
121. Resisting revenue officers, rescuing or destroying seized property; using deadly weapon.
122. Obstructing revenue officers by masters of vessels.
123. Falsely assuming to be revenue officer.
124. Offering presents to customs officer.
125. Admitting entries for less than legal duty.
126. Securing false entry of goods.
127. False certification by consular officer.
128. Taking seized property from revenue officer.
129. Forging or altering ship's or customhouse papers.
130. Counterfeiting Government seal; fraudulently or wrongfully affixing seal of executive departments to certificate or instrument or wrongfully using such certificate or instrument.
131. Falsely making or forging seal of executive department.
132. Falsely making or forging naval, military, or official pass.
133. United States defined.
134. Forging, etc., military bounty-land warrants.
135. Forging certificates of citizenship.
136. Forging certificate of discharge from military or naval service or using such forged certificate.
137. Engraving counterfeit plates for citizenship certificates; printing; distinctive paper.
138. False personation in procuring naturalization.
139. Using false certificate of citizenship; citizenship blanks; denying citizenship.
140. Attempting to vote on false certificate.
141. Falsely claiming citizenship.
142. Falsely swearing in naturalization cases.
143. Provisions applicable to all courts of naturalization.
144. Shanghaiing sailors.
145. Hunting or taking eggs on bird-breeding grounds.